THE HOLIDAY OF FEASTING.

GOOD HUMOR AND GOOD DINNERS ABOUND. FEATURES OF THANKSGIVING DAY IN AND AROUND NEW-YORK.

There was more of a Sunday than a holiday appearance to the streets of the city yesterday. There was an entire suspension of business, except on the part of a few retail stores. The day was pleasant and a large number of persons walked across the Brooklyn Bridge and vi ited the parks and thronged some of the avenue in the afternoon; the same as on any pleasant Sunday. The places of amusement were all open and were liber-ally patronized and services were held in many of the churches, but the attendance was not large.

One pleasant feature of the day was the number of children with happy faces in the poorer districts of the city. The various charitable associations dispensed a bountiful supply of turkey and other good things and all the children were invited to the feasts. In the city in-stitutions the iumates were even better fed than the average person outside. Everybody, in fact, appeared to

"The rag-tag and bob-tail brigades" were out in strength in the streets in the morning. Their horns resounded and their fifes and drums were heard on every thoroughfare. Many of the societies were composed of thoroughfare. Many of the societies were composed of boys between fifteen and twenty years of age, who carried their muskets and targets as martially as the veterans of riper years. Some of the most juvenile organizations have bands and carriages. Smaller boys flocked in the streets to the music of toy drums and fish-horus. The namber of the regular societies that obtained permits, however, was smaller than usual. There were linits, however, was smaller than usual. There were linity-live in all, among them the Original Hounds and the Only Original Hounds, the Little Boys of Broome Street, John styler's Fantastics, the Swamp Rangers, the Street, John styler's Fantastics, the Swamp Rangers, the Square Back Rangers, the Salvatian Army, Gentlemen's Sons of the Seventh Ward, and the Sons of Guns of Frog Hollow. Many of the organizations held a target shooting after the parade and most of them had baits in the Webling.

A GALA DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Fair skiles helped to make a pleasant Thanksgiving Day in Brooklyn, and it was enjoyed to the full by the many thousands who were able to carry out their plans many thousands who were througed from for a day's pleasure. The streets were througed from early morn far into the evening. The fine weather tempted many to forego the duty of church-going for the pleasure of a trip to the suburbs and parks, or even to Concy Island Flags were displayed on the public buildings and in the parks. The children made the most of their leisure by marching about with drums and fifes and discordant fish-horns, wearing false faces, and some of the discordant fish-horns, wearing false faces, and some of the boys dressed in imitation of old women. The fashion of parading the streets under such tities as "The Sons of Rest of Lemon Hill, who never worked and never will appeared to have fallen into desactude among young men, and few of the so-called fantasticals appeared. The afterneon was given ever to dimers and social entertainment, and many took the opportunity to drive in the park or to Concy Island. Cantrol entertainments, theatre-parties and dances filled up the evening for those who did not choose to stay at heme or visit friends. The day was remembered in all the public and private matinions for the poor and criminal classes. At the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, in Myrtie-st., an industrial exhibition was opened in order to raise money to pay off the debt on the building of \$15,000. The hall was decorated and the various trades represented in the Analgamated Trades-Unious sent articles for exhibition and saie. There was a large attendance and the exhibition was formally opened by a speech by Alexander Jonas, a well-known Socialist.

CHARITABLE DINNERS TO THE POOR. The 12,750 protégés of the Commissioners of

Charities and Correction were given their annual Thanksgiving dinner yesterday. Sixteen thousand pounds of poultry, with forty barrels of pork and plenty of potatoes and onlons, formed the groundwork of the feast, while the luxuries, in the shape of apples, nuts, grapes, pium pudding and cake, were in bountiful supply. The prisoners in the Peniteutiary and the patients in the hospitals and asylums were allowed all the liberty consistent with safety; and if it had not been for the sight of the grim, gray walls of the public buildings and the uniforms ers and inmates, they would have imagined themselves free men. The positry was served in the shape of a fricassee, and the quantity served was limited only by the capacity of the prisoners to cat. At 10 o'clock in the morning Monsignor Capel preached to the inmates of the Penitentiary. He was listened to with more attention than could have been expected, although the convicts were "thinking more of dinner which was to be served than they were of what the preacher was saying," as one of the keepers said. After the services Monsigner Capel, in company with Commissioner Brennan, paid a visit to the other in stitutions on Blackwell's Island. Dinner was served in all the institutions at 1 o'clock, In the evening the inmates of the Penitentiary, Charity Hespital and innatio asylum gave a musical and literary entertainment.

In Ludiow Street Jail and the Tonfba prison, the prison-ers were served with a bountiful dinner, which they thoroughly enjoyed. The fare at the Tombs included pumpkin pie, not, however, from the vines in Warden

About 500 destitute men, women and children be sleged the doors of St. Barnabas' Home, in Mulberry-st. The services of two policemen were required to keep the crowd in order. Bountiful provision for dinner had been ware filled five times before the poor people were satisfied. Mass Wolfe had sent her usual contribution of 100 mince pies. She had sent also a profusion of fruits and flowers to decorate the tables. Hampers of roasted traward of the horizontal process of the property o key and chicken were sent to seventy-five needy familie in the neighborhood. The chapel adjoining the Home wa decorated with fruits and flowers for the morning service LOOKING AFTER THE AGED AND THE TEMPERATE

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon a line of men had formed extending from the Roosevelt-st. ferry-house to the next pier above, awaiting the dinner to be given to the poor of the neighborhood by the Cleft Mission, under the charge of Dr. John Wilberforce Kennion. A rough board table and benches were placed in the storeroom of the table and benches were placed in the storeroom of the ferry-house, and provisions consisting of bread, turkey, pie and coffee, were spread before each place. A number of ladies and gentlemen had gathered at the head of the room. Dr. Kannion distributed the tickets to the impatient erowd outside, recognizing all who had signed the piedge or who were connected with the mission. The men supplied with tickets were admitted in groups of thirty, and after a blessing had been asked they attacked the provisions vigorously. Several selections from the Scripture were read and hymns were sung by the visitors. Ch'istian Association, at No. 243 Bowery, gave a dinner at 1 o'clock

The Bowery Branch of the Found aich's Calistian As-sociation, at No. 243 Bowers, gave a dinner at 1 o'clock to all connected with the association in that part of the city. One hundred men were entertained in the dining hall. Thanksgiving services were held in the lecture-room of the Branch in the evening, conducted by the Rev.

hall. Thanksgiving services were near in the secur-room of the Branch in the evening, conducted by the Rev. Mr. McPherson.

At the Samaritan Home for the Aged, No. 414 West Twenty-second-st., dinner was served at 12 o'clock. It was turnished by the managers and consisted of turkey with cranberries and vegetables, and a dessert of pics, cakes and lee-cream. Of those who sat at the table twenty were men and twenty-one women. The oldest member of the Home, Superintendent K. B. Dean, is eighty-six, and the youngest is sixty-seven years of age. Mrs. Rehard Irvin, fr., Miss Beach and Mrs. James Hurry, of the Board of Managers, were present. At St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, at No. 209 West Pifteenth-st., there was no formal observance of the day.

At St. Joseph's Home for the Aga, as a local Pitteenth st., there was no formal observance of the day. In the afternoon the 325 immates sat down to a dinner of roast turkey, vegetables, fruit and pumpkin pies, which

had been provided for them.

At the Sailors' Home, No. 190 Cherry-st., a Thanksgiving dinner was served at half-past 12 o'clock to ninety persons. No outside people were fed there. DESTITUTE GIRLS CARED FOR The Free Home for Destitute Girls, at No. 200 West

Fourteenth-st., celebrated Thanksgiving Day by a feast of turkey, with vegetable, nuts, pies and fruit. Young om twelve to twenty-five years of age are re ceived, and work and a home are provided for them in the country. The institution is under the supervision of different Christian churches in the city, and is purely undifferent Christian churches in the city, and is purely unsectarian. The Thanksgiving dinner is provided by the
ladies who form the Board of Managers. There are
twenty-one girls now in the home, and, owing to the
lack of larger quarters, many who apply are sent away.

The Girls' Lodging House in St. Mark's-place celebrated its twenty-second Thanksgiving festival. A dinner was provided at 1 o'clock, of turkey, mince ples and
fruits, by the kindness of Mis. J. J. Astor, and was partable of hy foreign who are at present ner was provided at 1 octobe, or tarkey, mince press and fruits, by the kindness of Mis. J. J. Astor, and was partaken of by forty-five girls, who are at present at the house. In the evening a reminent took pace, at which a number of former munates of the institution were present by invitation. Refreshments of nee-cream and cake were provided. Young women are received in this institution and taugist dressmaking or other trades, and provided with work. This is a free home to all immarried women under twenty-five years of age if they are witsout means and friends. There is accommodation in the institution for fifty-two girls, and the house is not often full. often full.

The enildren in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum

The cuildren in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum were happy. In the boys' building facing the Vanderbitt mansion in Fifth-ave., about 400 boys appeased hearty appetites on enickens, masked potatoes, vegetables and dossert. In the atternoon they were allowed to amuse themselves in the large play-ground. About 380 girls in the building in Madson-ave. between Firty-first and Fifty-second sts., had a dinner similar to that given the boys. They were also relieved from study and tagy spent the atternoon in play.

Through the liberality of Miss Lillie Bernheimer, the girls of the Industrial School connected with the United Richew charities were given a dinner in the afternoon at No. 58 St. Marks-place. A substantial dinner consisting of roast turkey, with the usual embellishments, was set

of roast tarkey, with the usual embedishments, was in the large school-room, of which the girls to the nuber of 150 partook with unleigned pleasure.

ORPHANS AND BABIES ENJOYING THEMSELVES. At the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, in East Forty-minth-st., near Lexington-ave., 149 children enjoyed the pleasures of a Thanksgiving dinner. One dred of them went in the morning to the Church o St. John the Baptist, in Lexington-ave., of which the Rev. Dr. Duffle is rector. The children sang at the services, and in the afternoon they were given a holiday. The institution, the matron said, is supported in part by the income of a permanent fund, the deficit being supplied by the managers. Children are received there be-

tween the ages of three and eight years, and are kept un-til they are twelve or tuirteen years old. Thanksgiving Day was vigorously observed by the little

inmates of the New-York Foundling Asylum at East Sixty-eighth-st. and Third-ave. In the morning a special mass was celebrated, and a Te Deum was sung in the chapel. At noen the little ones were given their dinner in the large dining-room. About two hundred were at the table. When the young diners had dropped their knives and forks with a sigh of regret at their inability to eat more, the children repaired to the large school-room, where they recited some selections and sang several pretty little songs for the visitors. The 200 employes of the institution were also given a dinner in the afternoon.

The inmates of the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, in The immates of the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Thirty-ninth-st., to the number of 150, were treated to a dinner of turkey, cranberries, vegetables, cakes, ap-ples and candles. The dinner was supplied from the funds of the institution, and was heartily enjoyed by the little orphans.

little orphans.

At the Colored Orphan Asylum, at One Hundred and Forty-third-st. and Tenth-ave., 319 out of 320 children celebrated the day. One child was sick. The Rev. Mr. Angel held chapel service at 9 a. m. Superintendent Hutchinson read the Thanksgiving proclamation and made a short address. Among the visitors were some who had formerly been immates of the asylum. "Christmas is the big day here," said the matron, "as it is everywhere else to the colored people."

The Bahleys Shelter, No. 243 West Twenty-second-st.,

where else to the colored people."

The Babies' Shelter, No. 243 West Twenty-second-st., gave its annual Thanksgiving dinner to twenty-one happy babies, ranging in age from one to six. The ruddy brown faces of the little ones showed the effect of their three months' stay last summer at the summer house which is provided by the parish. The little ones in this home are usually the children of mothers who are compelled to leave them while they are at work, and who pay a moderate price for their board.

The ages of the imparts of the New York Latest the

a moderate price for their board.

The ages of the immates of the New-York Infant Asylum, at Sixty-first-st, and Tenth-ave., being numbered by days rather than years, it was not advisable to fill the little people with turkey and salads. A goodly quantity of milk and mush was, however, disposed of.

MERRY NEW-BOYS AND MISSION CHILDREN. A party of 570 boys and girls connected with the the Immaculate Conception, in Lafayette place, left that institution in the morning at 7:30 o'clock, and, proceeding to the piet at the foot of East Third-st., took a steamer for Staten Island. On arriving at the Pleasant Plains

for Staten Island. On arriving at the Pleasant Plains Station of the Staten Island Railroad the party was taken by carriages to Mt. Lorette, the new country house of the Mission. After the children had epiged a romp about the grounds a bountiful dinner was served in the great dining-hall. The tables were tastify decorated with vascs of flowers, tropical plants, and several pretty designs in confections and pastry. Father J. C. Drumgcole made a few remarks. About 200 of the children returned to this city has eventing. The rest of the party will remain at Mt. Loretto permaiently.

Five hundred newsboys with faces red from a recent scrubbing, and bate carefully combed, filed into the dining hall of the Newsboys' Home in Duaness, last evening and toek seats at the tables upon which had been placed a substantial dinner. "Would yer mind the turkee with the brown legs, Jimmie, "said one of them, as he gazed in open-mouthed wonder upon the big bird before him. "Thim grows down in Jersey in gardens," replied Jimmie with a girn, "and yer can bet yer hat that they is good eatin." The turkey, flanked with vegetables and other good things, vanithed guickly under the vigorous attacks of the boys. When they had eaten their fill, the party returned to the hall above, where an impromptu Thanksgiving service was held.

Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., for many years has contributed the Thanksgiving dinner to the Street Boys' Lodging House, at No. 314 East. Thirty-fith-st., and she did not forget the boys yesterday. Two hundred pounds of turnies, and last, but not least in the affections of the

ed the Thanksgiving dinner to the Street Boys Longing House, at No. 314 East Thirty-dithest, and she did not forget the boys yesterday. Two hundred pounds of turkeys, a box of cranberries, a barrel each of potatoes and turnips, and last, but not least in the affections of the average boy, twenty-five minee ples, furnished the feast for 100 boys, comprising newsboys, beotolacks, tobacco-factory lads, and, as Superintendent Matthews said, "everything in the line of 'street Arabs."

Four hundred poor children stood with happy faces bestde long rows of well-filled tables in the dining-room of the Home for the Friendless, at No. 29 East Twenty-minthst, at 1 p. m. Hardly had the blessing been asked before 800 little hands began to divest the table of its boundful appearance. As the substantial elements of the dimergave way to the delicacies, sent by loving friends, the hands of the children moved slower, and the anxious look gave way to one of complete satisfaction. These children were from two of the Home Industrial Schools-No. 6, at No. 125 Allerest, and No. 7, in Eighty-third-st, near Second-ave. They came in stages to the Home, and after dimer sang in the chapel before a large andlence. Joseph F. Joy, of Englewood, N. J., presided, and made brief remarks, commending the American Female Guardina Society for its work among the poor.

the remarks, commending the American Female Guardian Society for its work among the poor.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. G. L. Shearer, of the American Tract Society, the Rev. Mason North and others. In the audience was the widow of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, who left a pleasant token of her satisfaction wito the excreases, as she left the Home. In the evening the singing, recitations, calisthenics, etc., were furnished by the children of Industrial School No. 1, which contained about a score of children sent to Vermont last summer by The Taibens Fresh Air Fund. They had received a Thanksgiving dinner at the Home in the afternoot.

the afternoon.

The three long tables in the dining room of the Howard The three long tables in the dining room of the Howard Mission, in the New Howery, were laden with all sorts of good things when a delegation of 300 children sat down to enjoy their annual Thanks.riving dinner. The faces of the little ones litting with a look of joy as they beheld the smoking platter of well-browned tarkey, shapely knuckles of ham, pyramids of fruit, and buskets of cake, which too halles of the Mission had provided for their entertainment. After this party had finished, the tables were cleared, and another delegation of candiden took their places. In the afternoon the Bible classes of A. S. Hatch, of the Stock Exchange, and Miss olinite occupied the dning room. The men and women there gathered were the former waris of the home, who are now filling respectable positions in various places in the city. In the evening the parents of the children of the Mission were given a dinner, after which the doors were thrown open to the outdoor poor. Miss Lewis, one of the teachers of the school, said that about 1,600 people were fol.

MORE CHILDREN AND MORE TURKEY.

MORE CHILDREN AND MORE TURKEY. Merry shouts and laughter were heard all day long a the New-York Juvenile Asylum, at One-hundred-andseventy-sixth-st, and Tenth-ave. It was visiting day at the institution as well as Thanksgiving Day, and from early morning till late in the afternoon there was a steady atream of relatives loaded with baskets and boxes of good things for the children. Fifteen hundred people visited the asylam. In the morning the usual chapel service was held by the supermendent, E. M. Carpener, and at noon the 800 children sat down to a "turkey dinner." There were 800 pounds of turkey on the tables and 200 minuse pies, with the usual anxillaries. There was a party in the svening, at which 200 children who had not been visited by relatives received presents from the Institution, such early morning till late in the afternoon there was a steady

evening, at which 200 children who had not been visited by relatives received presents from the histitution, such as oranges, peasants and candy.

At the Five Points House of Industry 400 children were provided with a Thanksgiving dinner at I o'clock. Superintendent Barnard said he had received guiss of positry and other good things from about five hundred people, and had furnished more than 1,400 poor people with a dinner. Services were held in the chapel, in which the children took a prominent part. Large nambers of the patrons of the institution were present.

At the rive Foints Mission dinner was served to 200 children at 2 o'clock. It was the thirty-third annual Thanksgiving Day celebration, and appropriate services were held in the chapel before the dinner, in which readings, recitations and singing by the endiend of the mission schools made up the programme. Over 600 poor people from outside were furnished by seven Methodist churches in this city and one Brookiya church, and each table was waited on by young halies from the charch furnishing that table.

Henry E. Hawley gave a dinner to the 200 boys who make their home in the Lodging House for boys, at East Broadway and Gouverneurs, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Henry E. Hawley gave a dinner to the 200 boys who make their home in the Lodging House for boys, at East Broadway and Gouverneur st., at 7 o'clock in the evening. After dinner the boys carried out a programme of their own by making speeches, sin ring songs, etc. Six young ladies from Grace Church writed on the tables. The Thanksgiving dinner of the House of a neception of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, at No. 61 West Thirteenthist, was hearthly enjoyed by about 100 boys connected with that institution. The tables were laden with chicken, vegetables, bread, pastry and fruit. The Hebrew Free Association, No. 624, ifth-st., gave a Thanksgiving dinner to sixty einfilier connected with the Kindergarten department of the school of the association.

on.

The distributing rooms of the Juvenile Guardian Soclety, No. 136 Grand-st., presented many interesting scenes. Scores of children gathered in the rooms at an early hour, and the society made happy the homes of 400 of the poor mothers and their children, filling their

IN JERSEY CITY AND NEWARK. Thanksgiving was generally observed in Jersey City by religious services in nearly all the churches and an entire suspension of business. The four Methodist churches in the lower part of the city held union services in Trinity Church and the Rev. Mr. Harges of Hedding Churen preached. The North Baptist and First Haptist churches held a union service in the North Baptist Church, at which the Rev. G. W. Nicholson presided. The First Reformed and First Presbyterian churches, united with the Second Reformed Church, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Indrie and the Rev. Mr. Westerfield. The Tabermacle held an elaborate service of song, and the Rev. A. P. Foster, the pastor, preached. On the Hill, the West-side-ave. M. E. Church and the South Bergen Reformed Courch united with the Claremont Presbyterian Church. Union services were held by the Park Reformed and the Second Presbyterian churches, and appropriate services were held in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Universalist. The clergymen selected to preach were William Vanghn, J. P. Coddington and J. R. Yuster, D.D. There was an unusual number of balls, concerts and other entertainments. The immates of the Chidren's Home on Glenwood-av, were provinced with an elaborate dinner by benevolent citizens, and Miss Emily Braden took care of the patients in the Charity Hospital, providing them with an ample supply of turkey, plum padding and other luxuries.

Husiness was universally suspended in Newark at noon, he lower part of the city held union services in

other luxuries.

Business was universally suspended in Newark at noon, and people in holiday attire crowled the promenades and niled the theatres aid public haits. General quiet prevailed, and little drunkenness or disorder was noticed. At the Jall, the Almsnouse, the hospitals and the various charitable institutions the humates were treated to poultry and other delicacies at dinner. In the evening a large number of private entertainments were given, and caterers and florists were kept basy supplying others.

OBSERVING THE DAY IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Nov. 29 .- Thanksgiving Day was observed here with appropriate religious services in the American chapel. United States Minister Sargent gave a banquet in the evening in honor of the day. The banquet room was decorated with the American and German colors and with portraits of the Emperor and Empross of Germany and President Arthur. There were 250 persons at the tables. Mr. Sargent proposed teasts to President Arthur and Emperor William. Herr Wyngaset replied for the Emperor in German. Mr. Kreismann, formerly American Consul-General, replied to the tonst "The day we celebrate." The banquet was followed by a ball.

EXERCISES IN SEVERAL PLACES. THE POOR AND THOSE IN PRISON FED BOUNTIFULLY-CHURCH WORSHIP.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Nov. 29 .- A vocal and instrumental concert was given by the prison choir here to-day in the chapel at Sing Sing Prison, which the convicts seemed to enjoy very much. For their breakfast and dinner they were given some delicacies in the way of mines pie and gingerbread, and afterward a supply of eigars.

served in Baltimore. There was more than usual provision made for the poor. At the Penitentiary the convicts had a holiday and were entertained with music and speaking and a Thanksgiving dinner.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving Day was observed here to-day in all the churches. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving Day was gen erally observed here. Business was entirely suspend and appropriate services were held in the churches, all which were well attended.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

MR. TALMAGE'S REASONS FOR GRATITUDE In the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday, as usual on Thanksgiving Day, the productiveness of the earth was illustrated. Ears of corn hung about the platform. The pulpit was a bale of cotton. At the back of the platform were sheaves of oats, wheat and other grains. About the galleries were hung bunches of various plants and autumnal fruits. Specimens of many kinds of minerals lay on a side table. The pews were filled half an hour before the service began, and when the Rev. Mr. Talmage stepped upon the platform the aisles and spaces in the rear of the seats were crowded with persons, who remained standing through the service. Many were turned away from the doors. The music was furnished by Henry Eyre Brown, organist, Peter All, cornet player, and a quartet, consisting of Messrs. Brady, Doollitle, Hill and Smith, who sang the Te Deum Landamus before the sermon. The National anthem,

My Country, 'tis of Thee," was sung by the congrega-

Mr. Talmage took for his text Hosea il., 21 and 22: "I Mr. Talmage took for his text Hosea il., 21 and 22: "I will hear, saith the Lord, I will hear the heavens and they shall hear the corn and the wine and the oil; and they shall hear Jezreel." Blessings, said he, start at the throne of God, and go thence throughout the universe. This year the country has been at prayer, and all around us on the platform is the answer, in wheat and corn and oats and barley and cotton and rice. Here are nee and cotton from the Carolinas, oranges from Florida, pomegranates from Lousian, pears from California—can there be any doubt as to where such a pear as this beside me comes from 1—gold, silver and asbestos and coal from all quarters of the country. About us on the platform and about the gallery are the products of Long Island, New-York and New-Jersey. I have recently come in possession of a gold mine—of facts. Leat week I wrote to the Treasury Department to get facts on which to found this discourse, and Joseph Nimno, jr., the chief of the Burcau of Statistics, sent me the figures of the products of corn of this year with the 932-274.000 ooo,000 bushels of corn of this year with the 932-274.000 bushels of corn of this year with the 932-274.000 bushels of corn, The potato is not a favorite theme.

The three things I have reformed are: (1) Baptism. In this scarmant we are admitted into that great race elected from among mankind. No man can enter into the kinds can define the kind on God—that is, the Charch—save by this scarmant of God—that is, the Charch—save by this scarament of purification. The Roman Church—save by this scarament of purification. The Roman Church had been chief purification. The Roman Church—save by this kend that the Caurch has desired and dates to declare that they accept all she will hear, saith the Lord, I will hear the heavens and they

lima, oranges from Florida, pemegranates from Lousiana, pears from California—can there be any doubt as to where such a pear as this beside me comes from folding alver and asbestos and coal from all quarters of the country. About us on the platform and about the gallery are the products of Long Island, New-York and New-Jersey. I have recently come in possession of a cold mine—of facts. Last week I wrote to the Treasury Department to get facts on which to found this discourse, and Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the Chief of the Boreau of Statistics, sent me the figures of the products of the country for sixty years. But only to compare these of the years ago and this year with the 932,274,000 bushels of corn of this year with the 932,274,000 bushels of corn of this year with the 932,274,000 bushels of corn of the year and the even black of the crop of 1883 with the 231,234,000 bushels of Wheat of the crop of 1883 with the 231,234,000 bushels of the medical points, whether It is boiled, or baked, or mashed, or fried, or croquetted, or Saratogaed? Consider the potato; the link between oppressed Ireland and free America—the ever-blessed potato? I compare the 195,000,000 bushels of crop of 1883 with the 106,089,000 bushels of two years ago. I compare the 6,943,000 bushels of the year sage. I compare the 6,943,000 bushels of the year with the 3,930,000 of 1873. No Thanksgiving Day has found so many contented and happy people in America as this. Better breakfasts were laid this morning than ever before—better coffee, with less chiccory in it; butter that was more house butter, made in honest churns; meat that you could chew.

Then there are the pleasant memories of the days gone by. The scenes are like those of a kaleidoscope. We see the gathering in of the oil household. There is the Thanksgiving Jianer; the monarch of the farm-yard, upside down on the table, his plumes all goine, his gobble gone, storied with that he can never digest. The oay before we had learned at school that Greece was south of Turkey, but now we find that

THE FARM, THE CITY, THE STATE. The Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, the paster of

the Church of the Covenant, preached yesterday morning at the Brick Presbyterian Church to a large assembly, stated by way of preface to his sermon that these three Psalms were known as the "Filgrims' Songs," the first being the Song of the Home and the City, the second that of the Hebrews' Sweet Home, and the third the second of the Farm. Dr. Vincent then spoke in part as follows: These three somes indicate three centres of power, of blessing and of obligation. We will first turn our at-tention to the farm. Our words of humasiying are mending for the blessings of the farm, with its bursting gramaries and storehouses. The farm is intimately for our churches and schools, for our bospitals, for the keen eyes which look out for the newbey, are the tables spread for hungry children, for the devoted lives which move in their quiet track in the Christian ministry. Thacks be to God for our city! Are we thankfulf We have strange ways of showing it! Thankfulness should beget trust. The basiest man who trusts in God sometimes has his blossing come in the time of his rest and not of his toll. We are the most over-driven, restless, care-worn set of men in the world. We do not even know what to do with a holiday. An American holiday reminds one of Charles Lamb's description of how he felt upon being freed from his desk: "I wandered around," he said, "wretched, but trying to think I was happy." Perhaps we must go reund with the whiri, our rest will come, h wever, through the better adjustment of ourselves with God. This drive of existence is bringing worse than death to many an active brain, converting life into a headlong race for gain and position. Whether this harricane life in its modern schoe can justly be called a "walk with God" is, at the least, open to question. The world stops long enough to-day for us to ask: "How much rest do we get?" As the city calls for thankfulness for its literary, charitable and other blessings, it also calls for responsibility. I do not know that New-York is worse than other cities. But kurope senies to us thousands and thousands of her worst population, and often she is willing to pay them to come here. What York is worse than other cities. But Europe sends to us thousands and thousands of her worst population, and often she is withing to pay them to come here. What varied types of manhood do we have here, from the child of sunny Italy to the descendent of the Vikings! Who shall predict the outcome of such a lumble of elements! The outcome will be good of bad, according to the moral character of this mixture. So, then, to-day, the farm, the home and the city are to give their bleasings to God. Let us turn to each with the old Hebrew blessing. It is meet to go before Jehovah with thanks and praise. Let us not be ashamed even of grateful durs as we bless Jehovah, our God, our friend and our Redeemer.

PERE HYACINTHE'S WORK IN PARIS.

Père Hyacinthe preached yesterday morning at the Church of St. Esprit, in West Twenty-secondst., to a small congregation, the edifice being about one-third full. The sermon was substantially the to speak to you of my work in Paris. The words of the text are especially addressed through the lips of all Christian ministers to the people of these United States. And to-day when you meet to give thanks you must remember that law is the basis of liberty-righteons lawand complete obedience to that law. And it ras because your forefathers took firm hold of the Gospel and made it the basis of their laws that you are now the freest people upon the face of the earth. In France we lack political liberty. The cause of the terible erisis through which France is now passing is she has no political liberty. This is an especial hindrance to our work of reforming the Catholic Church. The revolution of 1789 gave us the theory of liberty of cience, but we have never enjoyed it. To-day we have no overt persecution, but administrative perseution. I am compelled to speak of myself because I was dinner they were given some delicacies in the way of mince pie and gingerbread, and afterward a supply of closen to initiate religious reform in France. I gave up my position at Geneva to labor at Paris. But I could not ntter a word without the permission of the Government.

For over two hours I reasoned with the Minister, M. Jules Simon, a philosopher and Liberal, who would not allow me to speak upon any religious subject. He advised me to preach on morals; but the two subjects advised me to preach on morals; but the two subjects cannot be separated. He ended by saying: "You love your country: then why embarrass her ministers?" I spoke three times in the Cirque d'Hiver, with a commissary of police beside me watching every word. I contended for liberty of conscience and worship. Although the Liberais say that Ciericalism—that is, Ultramontanism—is the foe of the State, yet they give the Roman Church their chief official recognition. The reformed churches of the confessions of Rochelle and Augabury are also recognized, and so are the Jews and in the colonies the Buddhists; but the Catholic priest who cannot see his way to join any Protestant confession has his mouth closed if he dare maintain that Christianity is other than Popery. The Church needs an outward organization, and this requires funds. The French are not accustomed to impart of their wealth for the support of the Church, and the Protestant churches of France are chiefly maintained by the liberality of English and Americans. Our work is among the poor and artisan classes whose means are small, but after new years of labor we have established a church in Paris. I would advert to our title. We are Catholics. The accepted sense of this word in Paris is that to be a Catholic one must be absolutely submissive to the Bishop of Rome. Now I believe in one holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church which is not Roman. A Catholic in the true historical sense is a man who reverts, not to truditions of the middie ages, or to the Council of Trent, but to the early ages of the Church, the Apostolic times. Therefore we are not the adherents of any one man, as Luther or Catholic, but we are Catholics. French Protestanism is a great thing, but it will not convert France under any of its existing forms. Dr. de Pressense has written that this reformation must proceed from within the bosom of Catholicism fiscli. We have many friends who come to us, Nicodemus-like, in the night, but our ediffee is capable of holding about 1,200 persons and our work is s cannot be separated. He ended by saying: "You love

and live candidates.

The three things I have referred are: (1) Baptism. In this sacrament we are admitted into that great race

SEVERAL UNION SERVICES.

A union service was held yesterday in All ave. The congregation of the Church of the Messiah, of which the Rev. Robert Collyer is paster, and of the Harem Unitarian Church, of which the Rev. G. W. Gallagher is paster, assembled there, and the Rev. T. C.

lagher is pastor, assembled there, and the Rev. T. C.
Williams, pastor of All Souls' Church, delivered the sermon, selecting as his text Psaim xiv., 7.
The pious Puritans, he said, were little acquainted with
the differences of Church and State. Their little settlement in Massachusetts was to them a kind of NewJerusalem, and into the day of general Thanksgiving
they merged all their religious and political devotion.
The prevailing tone of the Nation to day is lacking in devation. The religious gratitude is less fervent than a
few years ago, when the country still resounded with
eratitude over the termination of a long war. But

Methodist Episcopal Church. The following methodist Episcopal churches took part in it: Forty-third Street, the Rev. M. S. Terry, pastor; Thirty-fifth Street, the Rev. W. C. Smith; Thirtieth Street, the Rev. Charles R. North; St. Luke's the Rev. Charles R. North; St. Luke's the Rev. Charles S. Harrawer; Forty-fourth Street, the Rev. J. G. Onaley; St. Joun's, the Rev. J.N. Eamsay, A special programme of music was carried out. Introductory rereading the hymns, leading the respon-

ces, grasses and ripe grain.

A number of the Harlem churches held a union service in St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, at One-hunderd and twenty-sixth-st, and Madison-ave. The Rev. J. S. Ramsay, of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, preached a sermon upon "Religious Patriotism; its Powers and Possibilities," taking for his text Pslam exxii. 6-9. In substance Mr. Ramsay said that the text brings out four elements of a high moral love of country. The first was a desire for peace. The people of this country love peace, and about the only two thiogs they care to fight for are country and principle. The second element is religious patriotism is in all the cities where he lectured he was received with high moral love of country. The first was a desire for peace. The people of this country love peace, and about the only two things they care to fight for are country and principle. The second element in religious partiotism is the relation it sustains to moral and material preseprity. Although Americans properly have their party attachments, the masses can ever be relied on to unite in the defence of an imperilled principle or good institution. Another element of religious partiotism is the spirit of usefulness and fraternity. Our frairreidal war has made it possible for us to exercise this fraternal spirit. We are no longer part elay and part brass—part in slavery and part in freedom. We are practically a homogeneous people. Christian partiotism recognizes the bryine Presence as an incentive to effort. The masses of American people believe that a supreme power presides over the destinies of this country. In this particular epith we are thankful to-day for all general bless-ing, and especially for the completion of historic especially for the completion of historic especially. So the completion of historic especially for the completion of histori

OTHER CHURCH SERVICES.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall preached at the Fifth Avenus Presbyterian Church, from the words of St. Paul, "In everything give God thanks." He dwelt upon the offence of ingratitude as one universally condemned by men. Ingratitude for kindness, he said, was looked human beings toward God as His children should emphasize the feeling of thankfulness. The sentiment that prompted Thanksgiving was not respect for an imanal force; it was gratitude to a personal God. It was the vigorous testimony human nature against unbelief. The annual collection for the benefit of the Presbyterian Hospital was taken. In recalling this custom of the church, Dr. Hall alluded to the fact that the charity extended by the hospital was universal. Of the patients treated within its walls last year, more than half belonged to a church the most thoroughly antagonistic to Presbyterianism, while the remainder included members of all the Protestant

At St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church the ser-At St. Themas's Protestant Episcopal Church the service attracted an audience which filled the body of the church from the chancel rail to the doors, some of the auditors standing. The galleries were also well filled. The assistant rector took for his text that scriptural period beginning "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are lovely "—and developed from it alesson in the national life of the tepublic. He insisted that unbelief was not the defect of the American people. If there was a defect more apparent than the rest it was a want of moral gravity, a recklessness in the midst of temptation. Life in Europe followed deep grooves worn by centuries of custom. In this country everything was liable to change. Thanksgiving was one of those traditions to which the people could return in the midst of change, It should be to the Nation what Ali Saints' Day was to the

should be to the Nation what Aii Saints' Day was to the Church.

The usual Thanksgiving day services were held in Trinity Church at 11 a.m. The Rev. Dr. Mergan Dix preached the sermon; his text was taken from the 15th chapter of Revelation. He spoke of the wonderful degree of prosperity of this country, and the great reason which all classes of people had to praise God for His many benefits. The musical selection consisted of the Benedicite in F by Martin, the Jubilate in G by Smart, the Communion service in B hat by Schubert, and the Offertory by Lachner. A. H. Messiter was the organist and he was assisted by the Trinity Church choir of male voices.

Bishop Clark of Knode Island preached the Thanksgiving sermon at Grace Church.

Square dinner plates are used in fashionable places where it is proposed to give a square meal.—New-Orleans Picayune.

Professor Wood, the naturalist, says the cockroach has 3,000 teeth. A man who finds nothing to do but count a cockroach's teeth: must add a good deal to the general fund of science.—[Hartford Post.

should go to Congress who had not seen the whole country. He desired in particular to go South, a desire which sprang up in the last twenty years. [Laughter.] The time had come when he could do it. In his childhood there were 4,000,000 in this land, and now there were 60,000.000. The West had gone further and further away In 1840 Chicago was in the Northwest; in 1860 St. Paul was Northwest, and in 1880 Oregon and Wash gton were the Northwest. His route lay in thirty States and Territories, in all 18,000 miles, all on rail except a few odious days on the water. In giving seventyfive lectures he never missed a connection. He travelled 122 days, and only one day of rain intervened. The States in the Dominion of Canada might or might not come into the Union, but it was a blessing to have such good ones on the borders. THE GREAT WHEAT BELT.

On July 9 Mr. Beecher left home and followed the sickle in the harvest fields of the Northwest. His line of travel was in the great wheat-belt, which was one of the marvels of the world. It was on each side of the dividing line between the United States and the Dominion, west of the great lakes. There over 1,000,000 square miles in the temperate over 1,000,000 square linies in the temperate zone there, with a favorable climate and capable of great civilization. The population was now 4,000,000, and each ten years would increase it 2,000,000. Three-fourths of the people were English-speaking. Turning from those marvellous cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, the Jerusalem of the wheat region, both of great beauty, temperate enterprise, thrift, and public saids. the Jerusalem of the wheat region, both of great beauty, immense enterprise, thrift and public spirit, he went up the Red River to Winnipeg, in Manitoba. It had great business facilities and handsome bouses. West of Lake Winnipeg, on each side of the Saskatchewan River, was a territory adapted to wheat culture, still largely a wilderness. It was stocked with coal, minerals and timber. A wonderful population was going thither, mostly English. The climate of the State along the Northern Pacific road and in the Dominion would seem to shut out hope of living there, for it was a temperate day in Winnipeg when the mercury was ten degrees below zero. But the old settlers add that forty degrees below zero was more tolerable there than temperature at zero here, owing to the dryness of the air. When the spring opened and an inch of soil thaved the wheat could be sowed.

The pious Puritans, he said, were little acquainted with the differences of Church and State. Their little settlement in Massachusetts was to them a kind of New Jerusalem, and into the day of general Thankstying, they merged all their religious and political devotion. The prevailing tone of the Nation to-day is lacking in devotion. The religious gratitude is less fervent than a few years ago, when the country still resounded with gratitude over the termination of a long war. But public worship stands on a more dignified grade in tids country than if there were a state church to command man's devotion rather than invite him to it as the highest privilege. We are burdened with none of the inheritances of the past. We cannot be brought to believe that truth is made by churches or colleges. No nation, however, cun accompish great goed that does not believe in liself. The strong huzza is needed for success. We must remain stead ast to that which is best in American life, setting our tace like fint against a competition in mere luxury and display.

In the Madison Avenue Congregations of that church itself and of the Fourth Universalist Church, the Rev. Dr. charles H. Eston, pastor; and of the Jewish Synagogue Gates of Hope, Rabbi E.B.M. Browne, partiel-pated. The choir of the Madison Avenue Church sang anthems and hymne appropriate to the day, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Newman, the Rev. Mr. Charles H. Eston, pastor; and of the Jewish Synagogue Gates of Hope, Rabbi E.B.M. Browne, partiel-pated. The choir of the Madison Avenue Church sang anthems and hymne appropriate to the day, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Newman, the Rev. Mr. Charles H. Eston, pastor; and of the Jewish Synagogue Gates of Hope, Rabbi E.B.M. Browne, partiel-pated. The choir of the Madison Avenue Church sang anthems and hymne appropriate to the day, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Newman, the Rev. Mr. Charles the Rev. Dr. Newman, the Rev. Mr. Charles and the Rev. Dr. Newman, the Rev. Mr. Charles and the Rev. Dr. Newman, kes were made by the Rev. Dr. Newman, the Rev. Mr
Lloyd, the Rev. Dr. Eaton and Rabbi Browne.

A milen service took place at the Forty-third Street
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the Rev. M. S. Terry, pastor; Thirty-dith Street,
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the Rev. Charles S. Harrower; Forty, fourth Street, the Rev.
J. G. Oakley; St. Joun's, the Rev. George E. Stroberdes;
and Seventy first Street, the Rev. J. N. Eamsay, A special
discolars and lay up supplies for winter, and the family
life colars and lay up supplies for winter, and the family
life colars and lay up supplies for winter, and the family
life colars and lay up supplies for winter, and the family
life prospered. These men grew rich in the substantial
benefits of civilization.

were being broken up. Men who tried to carry on business with 50,000 or 60,000 acres were falling. In

one.

As to the negro, the general impression received was that the colored people were increasing, and the mixture of races was declining. In the etiles the colored people were being admirably educated, and they were easer to learn. The American Missionary Association was doing learn. The American Missionary Association was doing an especially good work. Southern people of good sense and intelligence desired to have the blacks educated. The negroes threve most where they owned land. The planters were unwilling to self to them, for it would hart their land to have it made negro farms. The young were somewhat inclined to be indoient and the former slaves were the most prosperous. The great question was one of social equality. As human nature is, it ought not to be enforced, but men should grow into it. Schools should not be forced to have both white and black children. Time would settle the matter and the future should not be forced to have both white and black children. Thine would settle the matter and the future would take care of itself. The Civil Rights decision was much discussed, but Mr. Beecher told those who asked him that it would work good for the colored people; not as a matter of right, but of courtesy, their rights would be allowed.

Of Utah and the Mormons Mr. Beecher said that h

lecture i in the Mormon theatre in Salt Lake City. President Taylor, the twelve apostles and as many of their wives as could be spared attended. He inspected the city with President Taylor, and it was a fine city. He learned much from Gentiles and ex-Mormons. Mormonism was not strange. It was one of the great forces of modern times. It had one, two or three odious features, like cancers on a healthful body. No matter how low down its origin healthful body. No matter how low down its origin, it was a spiritual despotism, founded on absolute ignorance. It was the literal acceptance of the Old Testament. A man who believed in the verbal inspiration of the Bible could fling no stones at Mormonism. It had polygamy; so did the old saints. There was Solomon—what sort of a man was nef in all his glory, was he not arrayed like one of these! In the Bible men talked face to face with God; so the Mormons believe they have revelations now. Mormonism was the re-introduction of the Mosale institutions and belief. They believed in the Bible more train-clurrch members—many of them—do here. In an argututions and belief. They believed in the Bible more than church members—many of them—do here. In an argument with them, how could an old-fashioned, regular Presbyterian combat their arguments! The Mormons had no gorgeous ceremony, but were as strong and co-bestve a body as existed. It increased by thousands every year from Europe and the South of this country. By its system of irrigation in agriculture and the church owning the ditches, there was absolute, control over the temporal interests of all, and if a man did not do as he ought he was starved out by cutting off his water. Their prosperous fields in the sandy desert gave them some ought he was starved out by cutting off his water. Their prosperious fields in the sainly desert gave them some show of reason for saying that Providence smiled upon them. All the emigrants there were the better for what the church did, despite the fithes they had to pay to it; and thus the church had plenty of money to carry on its missionary work around the globs. The Mormons believed in Mormonism and if Caristians believed in Christians strongly, the globe would soon be converted. The church made strong use of the promise of heaven and the fear of hell, which were the key-notes of polygamy. No woman wanted other wives around her, but for the

MR. BEECHER'S WESTERN TRIP

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AN ACCOUNT OF AN EXTENDED JOURNEY.

WHAT HE SAW IN THE NORTHWEST AND THE SOUTH

—UTAH AND MORMONISM.

The single decoration upon the platform of
Plymouth Church yesterday at the Thanksgiving service
was a basket filled with flowers and fruits. Special mustle
was given by the choir, under the direction of
He nry Carter. The church was througed to the doors
and many stood during the service. Among the causes
for thankfulness enumerated in his prayer Mr. Beecher
included the nation's freedom from foreign entangles
ments. He prayed especially for teachers, preachers,
editors and lecturors.

Mr. Beecher spoke upon his recent Western trip. He
spoke for an hour and a half. He-sald that he purposed to
give a brief account of the circle in which he swung in his
summer vacation. It included nearly the whole of this
country. The survey would be rapid and of necessity
su perticial. He desired to say also that he besought peo,
ple not to write him letters on the subject. He could not
answer the laquiries which flooded him in regard to
the climates and the country. On the line he travelled
men who knew how to work were wanted. Those
who dld not know how should stay at
home. Farmers, robust, energetic and much-enduring
men, were more needed than doctors, lawyers, etc.
Family reasons induced his visit, and he had desired to
see his own country. It was not much for an Engilsiman to see England, but for an American to see
the United States was an enterprise or
magnitude. If he had his own way no man
should go to Congress who had not seen the whole country. He desired in puriticular to go South, a desire which

PROTECTION OF THE ADRIONDACKS.

PROTECTION OF THE ADRIONDACKS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION-A FORESTRY COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

ALBANY, Nov. 28 .- Senator Lynde is here to-day upon business connected with the report of the committee, of which he is chairman, appointed to investigate the tities of the State to forest lands in the Adrion-"We will not have our report ready," he said, until after the Legislature organizes, as we will have to take some testimony then relative to a large claim which has been made for lands which the State was supposed to own." "What claim is that !"

"Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, and some others have put in a claim to five or six thousand acres at the head of Saranae Lake—what was known as the old 'Senator Norton tract. They base their claim on some old mortgage oreclosure, but as to the right or wrong of the claim I cannot say until I hear evidence on the matter. It is for hat purpose that we will hold a session early in Janaary."

"What will be the nature of your committee's report,

"What will be the nature of your committee's report, senator is "

"We have not outlined it yet, but personally I favor glying the State forcet lands into the care of a carefully selected forestry commission, with power to cut and trim as they may think proper. Up to the present time there has not been such wholesale devastation of the forests as the public seem to believe. There could, indeed, be a good deal more trimming of the densely wooded lands, with great benefit to the forcests. It is a good woodman's rule to cut down the bad trees and give room for the better ones to grow. Many of the trees are matured and are rotten at the top, which makes them dangerous in case of fire. Prussia received last year \$4,000,000 from her forest lands with hardly any diminution of the trees. For climatic purposes, and the purposes of a watershed, the Adirondack region is in excellent condition, and likely to remain so, if private holders are careful and a good forestry commission can be appointed."

DISCOVERY OF RICH MINES.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Nov. 28 .- There is great excitement throughout western Montana over rich min eral discoveries in the Cocur Daléne Mountains. Prospectors who have returned state that no mines have ever een discovered in the history of the Western States and Territories that equal the riches and volume of the newly liscovered field. The minerals consist of silver, tellurium and free milling gold; \$100 per day being taken out of the rim rock of gulches, while in the gulches \$25 to \$40 per man per day are being panned out. The streams are in the northern part of Idaho, near Eagle City, forty miles frem Heron, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. There are now about 500 people in camp.

THE PROPOSED CAPE COD CANAL.

Boston, Nov. 27 .- President Choate, of the Old Colony Raffrond Company, has made a statement in regard to the connection of the roads interested with the coposed Cape Cod Canal. There was, he said, only one tockholder in the concern, and he appoints an engineer, who does as he pleases. It is doubtful if there is a cor-poration at all. At least it is not a very satisfactory cor-poration to deal with. But so far as the Oid Colony Rail-road was concerned. Mr. Choate did not see that it would be in the slightlest degree affected by the successful com-pletion of the canal.

A PROSECUTOR PROSECUTED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 .- Antonio Pelletier, the payement inventor and claimant against the Government Hayti, who was arrested here a few days ago on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences from W. F. Pitney, was discharged yesterday. Pitney did not CALIFORNIA AND THE SOUTH.

Mr. Beecher said he next went to California, which was fortunate in that its mines were giving out. Large farms

Large farms

Appear to prosecute. Pelletier claimed that Pitney attempted to "blackmail" him, and a warrant was issued for its arrest. Pitney is also underindictaent at Quincy, Ill., for embezzling \$1,500 from one Brinten.

"LYNDHURST" FOR SALE.

Baltimore, Nov. 28 .- Messrs, Matthews & Kirkland, auctioneers, offered for sale to-day, at the Exchange Salesrooms, the country sent known as "Lyndhurst," the residence of the late Reverdy Johnson, in Edmondson-av., and near the city limits, containing fifty acres. The improvements consist of a commodious mansion, outhouses, dairy, stables, etc. The property was withdrawn at a bid of \$24,000.

ROBBED OF HER HAIR WHILE ASLEEP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28 .- A malicious assault was committed last night on the daughter of Col-lins Burrill, of Newport, who last week had a braid of ant. When she awoke this morning she discovered that ber other braid had been cut off and laid by her side. The girl's father has offered a reward for the arrest of the per petrator of these outrages.

EXAMINING AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 28 .- The statement that the Insurance Commissioner had completed his ex-amination of the Union Matual Insurance Company of Maine is premature. The examination is now proceeding and will not be completed until January. W. D. Whiting, the actuary of the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York, is assisting the Commissioner in the examination. Invitations have been sent to the commissioners of several other States to participate.

COTTON FUTURE NOTES VOID.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 28 .- The Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Cunningham against the National Bank of Augusta, has decided that cotton future notes are absolutely void. Cunningham made a note for \$5,000 to Warren Wallace & Co., in a cotton future transso, too. The firm negotiated the note to the bank, which sued the maker, who pleaded that the note was void, as it was given on a gaming consideration. The Court says that dealing in cotton futures is as much gaming as faro, and that such notes are void in anybody's hunds, whether they knew the notes were given for futures or not.

FAILURES OF BUSINESS MEN.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 29 .- B. F. Dow & Co. manufacturers of agricultural implements, have made an assignment to James G. Blythe, receiver. Their liabili-dies are \$150,000, and their assets \$300,000. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 29.—J. & R. McGregor, tanners, of New-Glasgow, N. S., have made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated at \$23,000; assets, \$13,000.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Armory Commission, composed of President Reilly, of the Board of Aldermen, City Cham-berlain Tappan, and Inspector-General Briggs, met Tues day and listened to an argument by Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, of the 12th Regiment, in favor of a new armory for that command. The Commission finally decided to recommend that an armory be procured for the regiment somewhere west of Fifth-ave, and north of Fiftieth-st. The 23d Regiment Gymnasium is free to all members of the command who conform to the rules. There are regular classes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

The resignation of Lieutemat Francis W. Stone has the recented by the Commander in Chief.

heen accepted by the Commander-in-Chief.
Sergeant Thomas R. Bagot, of Company B, has been promoted Sergeant-Major.
The following non-commissioned officers have been warranted: Edward P. Montague to be First Sergeant and Frederick S. Little Sergeant in Company A; George W. Williamson to be Corporal in Company E, and Herbert Plimpton, William A. Haven and Clarence E, Hubbard to be Corporals in Company H. Primpton, window A. Haven and Charence E. Hubbard to be Corporals in Company H.

The Armorer of the 22d Regiment succeeded in placing in the hands of the police the young man who has been for some time illegally disposing of overcoats belonging to the members of the command.

SHOOTING HIMSELF IN A PUBLIC PARK.

A man, age about thirty, with dark hair and eyes and clean-shaved face, shot himself in the mouth Wednesday in the Riverside Park, near Eighty-second-st No wontan wanted other wives around her, but for the hope of salvation she would be willing to curtail her marital rights. Not one-haif of the Mormons were polygamists, though all believed in it.

Aside from the spirifual question there was no more orderly city on the continent than Salt Lake City. The average Gentile in Utah was not so high as the Mormons.